

# British Action Is Taken Quickly When Germany Rejects Ultimatum

## Belgium Will Fight To Protect Rights

Defiant Attitude Is Shown When Kaiser Demands That His Troops Be Permitted to Pass.

### COUNTRY IS VERY INDIGNANT

Little Kingdom Vindictively Important, for if Invasion Is Barred, German Troops Must Enter France Through Strongly Fortified Territory.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) BRUSSELS, August 4.—That the Germans have violated her territory, and have ignored her neutrality, has infuriated all Belgium. It is likely that she, knowing that Britain was behind her, would have declared war, but the Kaiser anticipated her.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met in joint session to-day. Almost hysterical cheers greeted King Albert, as, wearing the uniform of generalissimo of the Belgian forces, he ascended the throne. Said the King gravely in his address:

Not since 1830 has the Fatherland been exposed to so grave a danger as now faces it. It is a time when a united Belgium must stand shoulder to shoulder against a common foe.

Every Belgian must accept every possible means of serving his country. No sacrifice is too great for our beloved Fatherland. I will accept the responsibility laid upon me. Our country has been invaded. Belgium has proclaimed her integrity, and she will maintain it with her last drop of blood.

### FORGETTING POLITICS.

They pledge loyalty.

Forgetting politics, leaders of every political faction made fervid patriotic speeches, assuring the King and the country of their devotion. The Parliament immediately passed the war credits King Albert asked. As he departed, the assembly arose, and with right hands uplifted as if taking an oath, declared their loyalty.

"Belgium will do her duty," "Germany's second ultimatum was delivered by the German ambassador to Brussels late last night as the reply of Germany to the refusal of Belgium to concede to Germany's first ultimatum.

In her second note Germany declared that if Belgium adopted a hostile attitude against the German troops and put difficulties in the way of their advance, Germany would be obliged to consider Belgium as an enemy. In that case Germany would not enter into any undertaking with Belgium, but "would leave the final decision of the two nations to a decision of arms."

To this King Albert replied that under no circumstances would Belgium consent to the violation of her neutrality, and belligerently announced that the army would oppose Germany's passage so long as a man is left alive.

A state of siege was declared to-day at the fortified position of Liege, Namur and Antwerp. The Belgian army is being mobilized with great precision and activity.

German troops have crossed the frontier at Gemmenich, near the junction of the Dutch, Belgian and German frontiers.

### BELGIUM VITALLY IMPORTANT IN WAR

The vital importance of Belgium in a war between France and Germany lies in the fact that unless Germany can move across Belgium territory, neutralized by treaty, she cannot reach France without having to go through the heavily fortified French frontier proper.

The entire northwest frontier of France is roughly 440 miles in length. For a distance of about 250 miles this frontier line separates France from Belgium and Luxembourg. The remainder, about 190 miles, separates France from German territory.

With the neutrality of Belgium observed, the scene of action would be reduced to the splendidly fortified Franco-German frontier proper.

This line of defense runs, broadly speaking, from Verdun to Nancy, to Epinal to Belfort, and to Besancon. Each one of these cities is the center of a group of fortifications extending northwest and southeast, and all facing the German border. Each has its own garrisons, and its flanking protection, and the line is said to be virtually continuous for the greater part of the entire distance between Luxembourg and the Swiss border.

Behind this line of fortifications France has a second line of defense, broadly speaking, running parallel from Rheims to Châlons and to Verdun, and from Châlons to Langres, to Dijon and to Besancon.

This second line of protection is from 50 to 120 miles from the first. The first frontier line of fortifications is roughly speaking, from 130 to 220 miles from the French capital. The French frontier from the Strait of Dover to German territory, the line which separates France from Belgium and Luxembourg, also is well protected.

Thus a German advance through Belgium is in effect "going around the end."

### Promoted to Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Captain Charles C. Cole was nominated by President Wilson to-day for rank of rear-admiral.

### Passengers Limited.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The steamship Frederick VII., sailing August 12 to Copenhagen and Scandinavian ports, will accept as passengers only subjects of Norway, Sweden and Denmark and American citizens.

### Mobilization Completed.

LONDON, August 4.—Serbian mobilization has been completed, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Serbian government has mobilized a large number of press dispatches, which is taken as a pledge to the Serbian invasion of Bosnia.

### TRADE COMMISSION TURNED BACK.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The American Foreign Trade Commission sent abroad by the National Association of Manufacturers to investigate foreign

### OBITUARY

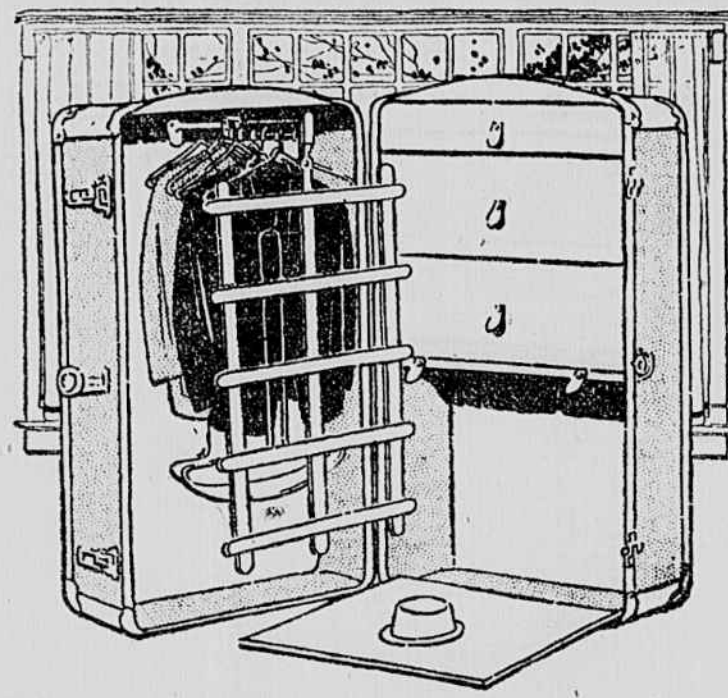
Garret E. Smith, Special Agent in Charge of the Lynchburg, Va., August 4.—Garret E. Smith, aged fifty-two years, died last night at his residence, 1111 North Street, after a stroke of apoplexy. He was fifty-six years of age, and was the father of R. C. Smith and L. E. Smith, both of this city. He is also survived by his widow.

### DEATHS

PHILLIPS.—Died, at 10:59 P. M., at his residence, 512-1/2 North, Fourth Street, REV. C. H. PHILLIPS, D. D., Funeral notice later.

### FUNERAL NOTICE

JONES.—The funeral of SAGER JONES, died Monday, will take place at Bushville, Va., on arrival of the train from Richmond about noon TO-DAY. Short service will be held at his home at 5 o'clock this morning.



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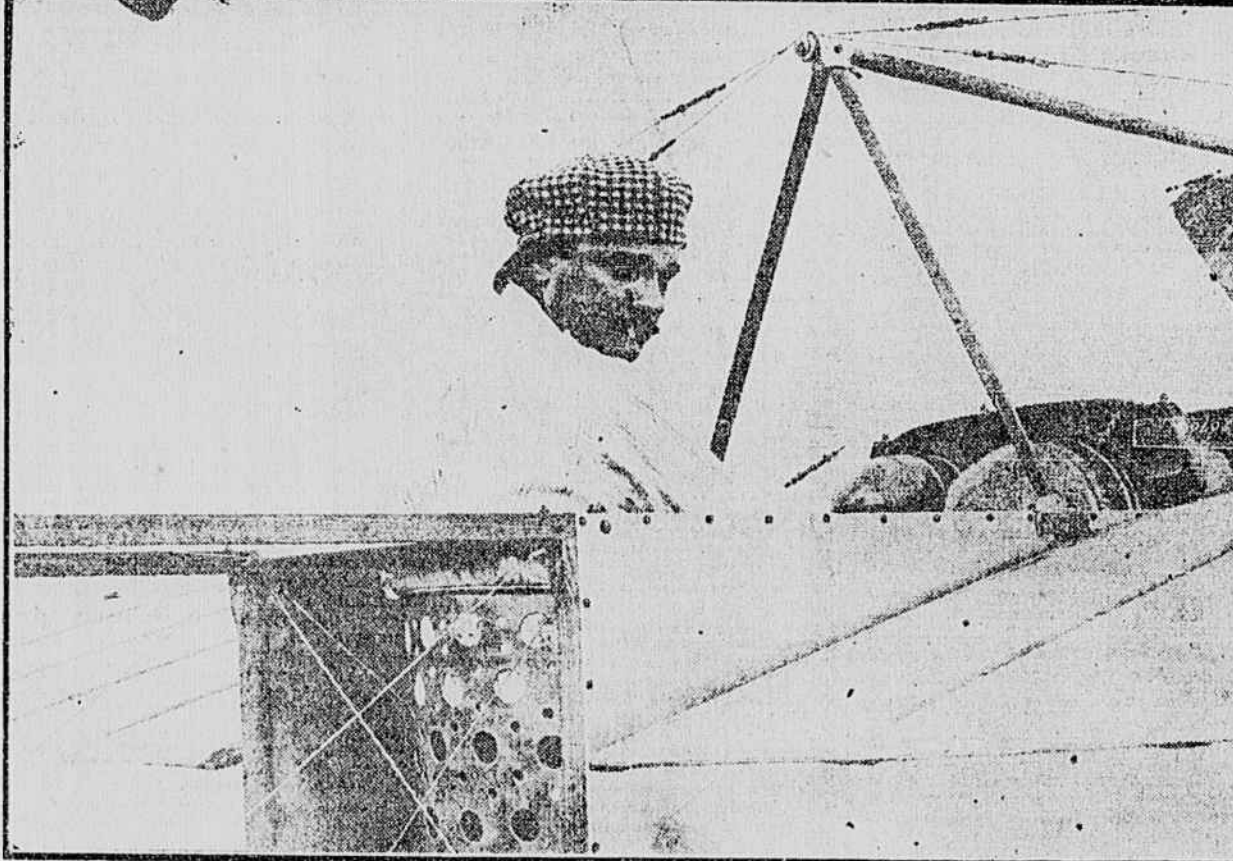
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## French Airman Reported Killed in Sky Battle



ROLAND GARROS.

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trade opportunities, has been turned back by war developments when half way across Siberia. A cable received at the headquarters of the association to-day telling of being warned to turn back was the first word that has been received from the travelers since they left Vladivostok for St. Petersburg on July 29. The commission consists of David M. Barry, of Indianapolis; John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio; and Dr. Albert A. Snowdon, of New York. They will return to Vladivostok.

**Canadier to Sail.**—The Canard liner Franconia, delayed because of the European crisis, will sail for Liverpool to-night or early to-morrow. She will carry only a few passengers. No aliens will be allowed in the second or third cabins.

### EMBASSIES TURNED OVER

PARIS, August 4.—Ambassador Herriek this afternoon took over the archives of the German embassy and the Bavarian legation at the request of the imperial and Bavarian governments, conveyed through Ambassador

Schoen, who had already asked for his passports.

The American ambassador will protect the rights of German subjects in France during the war. Formal transfer of papers and seals of the embassy and legation was made to Secretary Frazer as representative of the ambassador, in the presence of two officers of the French army.

Adding Premier Viviani expressed his satisfaction that President Wilson had consented that the United States should act in behalf of the German subjects. Ambassador Herriek was informed that a like ceremony took place in Berlin to-day, when the archives of the French embassy were confided to Ambassador Gerard.

### Vessel Off English Coast.

LONDON, August 4.—The Hamburg-American liner Belgica, from Rostock, arrived off the English coast to-day. The captain said he was short of coal, but it is supposed he feared he would be captured by French cruisers if he entered the English Channel.

### German Garrison Repulsed.

LONDON, August 4.—News dispatches from Berlin report that a por-

## SPEECH FROM THRONE IN GERMAN DEFENSE

Emperor William Tells How Greatest of All Struggles Has Been Forced Upon Him.

### CALLS UPON COUNTRYMEN

Tells His People It Was With Heavy Heart That He Ordered Forces Mobilized to Protect Nation Against Greed of Others.

BERLIN, August 4.—Emperor William opened the Imperial Parliament to-day with a speech from the throne. He said in part:

"The world has been a witness of the indefatigable manner in which we stood in the front rank in the endeavor to save Europe from a war between the great powers. The greatest perils due to events in the Balkans appeared to have been overcome, but then the assassination of my friend, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, opened up a great abyss.

"My ally, Emperor Francis Joseph, was compelled to take up arms to protect his empire against the dangerous agitation in a neighboring state.

"In pursuing its interests, the Russian empire stepped in the way of Austria-Hungary.

"Not only our duty as an ally called us to the aid of Austria-Hungary, but the great task was cast upon us to protect our position against unfriendly forces.

"It was with a heavy heart I was compelled to mobilize my army. The Russian government, giving way to an insatiable nationalism, has stepped to the side of the state which, through a criminal act, had brought about the calamity of this war. The Russian also played herself on the side of our opponent was not surprising to us.

"The present situation arose not from temporary conflicts of interest or diplomatic combinations, but is the result of ill-will existing for years against the strength and prosperity of the German empire.

"We are not pushed on by the desire of conquest. We are moved by the unbending desire to secure for ourselves and those coming after us the place on which God has put us.

"My government and I, my chancellor, tried until the last moment to prevent the worst happening.

"In enforced self-defense, with clear conscience and clean hands, we grasp the sword.

"To the peoples and races of the German empire my appeal goes forth to stand together fraternally with our allies in defense of the which we have created in peaceful work.

"Following the example of our forefathers, firm and faithful, earnest and chivalrous, humble before our God, and ready to fight when in face of the enemy, let us confide ourselves to the everlasting Almighty, who will strengthen our defense and conduct it to a good end."

At the conclusion of his speech from the throne the Emperor addressed the deputies directly, saying:

"Gentlemen—You have read what I said to my people the other day from the balcony of my castle. I repeat now that I no longer know any parties. I know only Germans, and in order to testify that you are firmly resolved, without distinction of party, to stand by my side through danger and death, I call upon the leaders of the different parties in this house to come forward and lay their hands in mine as a pledge."

### OUTLINES REPORTS

#### TO PRESERVE PEACE

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg outlined the procedure of Germany in an endeavor to maintain peace, saying:

"From the outbreak of the Austro-Serbian conflict we worked to confine the hostilities of Austria and Serbia. All the cabinets, particularly that of Great Britain, used the same endeavor. Russia alone declared she must have something to say to the solution of the conflict, and thereby ran the danger of European complications.

"As soon as the first definite news was received regarding the Russian military preparations, we directed friendly but strong communication, pointing out that warlike measures against Austria-Hungary would find us on the side of our ally, that military preparations against us would force us to corresponding counter-measures, and that mobilization would not be removed from war. Russia declared she would not enter into any sort of military preparations against us.

"In the meantime England sought to mediate between Germany and St. Petersburg. We warmly supported her. On July 28 the Emperor of Germany requested the Emperor of Russia to consider that Austria-Hungary had the right and duty to protect herself against the great Serbian plots.

"About the same time and prior to the receipt of this telegram, the Russian Emperor urgently asked the German Emperor for his aid and request the German Emperor to counsel moderation. The Russian mobilization was decided in principle before the German Emperor. The latter notified the Russian Emperor forthwith that his good offices as mediator would be made more difficult by this general mobilization against Austria-Hungary. Nevertheless we continued our mediation.

"During this time Russia renewed spontaneously its assurances that it was making no military preparations against us. July 31 came. A decision was to have been made in Vienna. Our mediation already had been successful to the extent that Vienna, under pressure from us, had again entered into direct 'conversations' with St. Petersburg. But before the decision could be given in Vienna the news reached us that Russia was mobilizing its entire forces and against us also."

### DESTROYERS SAIL

#### UNDER SEALED ORDERS

NEWPORT, R. I., August 4.—The torpedo-boat destroyers Drayton, DeBout, Walker, Monahan, Sterrett and Duncan, with parent ship Taney, left to-night under sealed orders. They are supposed to be en route toward Vineyard Sound and in the direction of New York.

Commander W. S. Sims says the boats are out for manœuvre purposes only. A rumor current here is that the German cruiser Dresden is off this coast, and the Navy Department has ordered Sims out to patrol. Seven destroyers went out yesterday.

Reports reach here that a coasting schooner reports that at Vineyard Haven an unknown warship, flying no colors or lights, was seen at dark cruising off Orleans, Cape Cod. A French cable has an end at Orleans and an Italian cable at Duxbury, farther north, and a Massachusetts cable near Plymouth.

### COMES WITH A SHOCK.

TORONTO, August 4.—The official announcement of the war declaration came with a shock. Immense crowds surrounded the newspaper offices, and the streets resounded with cheers for the empire.

Never has this city witnessed such a spontaneous outburst of patriotism. All night bands paraded at the heads of crowds, waving flags and cheering for King and for country.

## GERMANY FIRST TO DECLARE WAR, IS LONDON VIEW

(Continued from First Page.)

pared to take extra precautions to prevent a ray of light escaping from anywhere on the vessel.

Officers denied that efforts were being made to disguise the type of the ship, but passengers said the precautions appeared to be as complete as the British Cunarder, which is owned by British capitalists, carried sixty-two first class, the second class and class and 1,200 steerage passengers. At this season she ordinarily is filled to capacity.

### GERMANS CAPTURE TOWNS IN BELGIUM

LONDON, August 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that the Germans have captured Vise, Belgium, a town with a population of 3,000, situated on the river Meuse, eight miles northeast of Liege.

### JAPANESE CRUISER TO SOUTH CHINA WATERS

TOKYO, August 4.—The Japanese cruiser Chiyoda, at Kure, has been ordered to proceed hurriedly to South China waters.

### BATTLESHIPS TAKEN OVER BY ENGLAND

LONDON, August 4.—The British Admiralty officially announced that the government has taken over the two battleships—one completed and the other under construction—ordered in England by Turkey, and two destroyers ordered by Chile. The battleships had been named the Agincourt and the Marlborough. The destroyers now building in England for foreign work is being pushed on all vessels in the hands of builders and repairers.

### GERMAN DETACHMENT ENTERS MOINEVILLE

PARIS, August 4.—A German detachment to-day entered the village of Moineville, near the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. A parish priest was killed.

### SORT OF MARTIAL LAW IN BRITISH ISLES

LONDON, August 4.—A special issue of the London Gazette this evening proclaimed a sort of martial law in the British Isles.

### GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF ROADS

LONDON, August 4.—An order was issued this evening giving the government control of all the railroads in Great Britain.

### World-Wide Appeal.

BERLIN, August 4.—A world-wide appeal to all German residents in foreign countries for funds for the benefit of the families of German soldiers has been issued by the Society for the Cultivation of Germanism abroad. German banks, both at home and abroad, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

### Highlanders Ordered Out.

MONTEREAL, August 4.—The Montreal Highlanders have been ordered out to protect the grain elevators in case of an attempt to blow them up. Great scenes of enthusiasm and demonstrations were witnessed in Montreal's streets when the news that war had been declared became known.

### AUSTRIANS DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) NIS, SERBIA, August 4.—The Austro-Serbian troops were defeated with heavy loss in a battle against the Serbians on Sunday, near Semendria.

Three regiments of Austrian infantry, comprising nearly 10,000 men, supported by heavy artillery, advanced against the Serbians, but were repulsed, leaving many dead and wounded.

A large Austrian force, aided by a flotilla of twenty monitors and other vessels, has been trying for six days to cross the River Save into Serbian territory at Belgrade, but has not succeeded in landing.

Austrians have made repeated attempts to repair the Semlin Bridge, which has been destroyed by dynamite. They have been driven back under a withering fire at every attempt.

Belgrade is still being bombarded, and many in the capital have been killed. Austrians are denying this, although the Serbians have been successful in attacking some of the legations, doing great damage. Other buildings have been demolished. It is stated that Austria failed to give notification of the intent to the Serbians before beginning, and the lives of many non-combatants were sacrificed. The fighting along the river has been a cruel one for several days. Although unable to equal the attack of the Austrians, the Serbs have succeeded in preventing them from crossing the river for several days.

The Serbians have begun to take the aggressive on the River Drina, along which the fighting has been raging for a number of days. An early report that they had succeeded in crossing the Drina is expected at any hour.

### TELEGRAMS OF RULERS ARE GIVEN TO PUBLIC

LONDON, August 4.—King George's telegram to the Russian Emperor, in which effort to achieve peace and the Emperor's reply have been made public. The King said:

"I have a personal appeal to you to leave open the ground for negotiations for possible peace."

The Russian Emperor replied he would have accepted the proposals had not Germany declared war.

"Germany," said the Emperor, "showed no disposition to mediate, and her preparations and those of Austria made it impossible for me to remain neutral, but I gave most categorical assurances to the German Emperor that I would move so long as the negotiations continued."

"I trust your country will not fail to support Russia and France. God bless and protect you."

### MRS. KERMIT ROOSEVELT ILL

Daughter of Ambassador Willard Is in New York Hospital.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, 48, in a New York hospital of typhoid fever. The attack is said to be a mild one. Mrs. Roosevelt is the daughter of Joseph E. Willard, American ambassador to Spain. Her condition to-day was improved. It was stated.

### OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED THAT WAR IS UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Secretary Bryan announced to-day that this government had received from the German government an official declaration that a state of war existed between Germany and the United States.

A similar declaration is expected from France. With the notification from Germany came the information that American citizens would not be allowed to leave Germany during the period of mobilization.

The legal authorities of the government in two branches to-day said that this step would not be challenged by the United States as it was a war measure. One of the authorities said:

"The United States has no reason to complain. The holding of foreigners in Germany is purely a war power function. Germany has just as much right to hold a person whom it would have to stop telegrams or letters conveying such information."

Nevertheless, Germany was asked to define her notification as to the retention of American citizens. State Department officials seem to be optimistic as to the result, and think that nothing will be needed but diplomacy to secure a proper definition.

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